Appl- 1214 124

SOLAR/1008-79/04

Monthly Performance Report

HOMES BY MARILYNN

APRIL 1979





U.S. Department of Energy

National Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Program

National Solar Data Program

B. F		~	8 4	~	_
N	w	1 1	H		•

This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by the United States Government. Neither the United States nor the United States Department of Energy, nor any of their employees, nor any of their contractors, subcontractors, or their employees, make any warranty, express or implied, or assume any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights.

MONTHLY PERFORMANCE REPORT

HOMES BY MARILYNN

APRIL 1979

I. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The Homes by Marilynn site is a single-family residence in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Solar energy is used for space heating the home and preheating domestic hot water (DHW). The solar energy system has an array of flat-plate collectors with a gross area of 335 square feet. The array faces south at an angle of 55 degrees to the horizontal. A mixture of 35 percent ethylene glycol and 65 percent water is the transfer medium that delivers solar energy from the collector array to a liquid-to-liquid heat exchanger in the storage loop. It also delivers solar energy to a liquid-to-air heat exchanger in the space heating subsystem in order to preheat outside air for the heat pump. Solar energy is stored underground in a 1000-gallon water storage tank. The city supply water is preheated by continuously circulating water from a preheat tank through a heat exchanger in the storage tank. Preheated city water is stored in a 30-gallon preheat storage tank and supplied, on demand, to a conventional 40-gallon DHW tank. When solar energy is insufficient to satisfy the space heating load, a heat pump and an electrical heating element in the air-handling unit provide auxiliary energy for space heating. Similarly, an electrical heating element in the DHW tank provides auxiliary energy for water heating. The system, shown schematically in Figure 1, has five modes of solar operation.

Mode 1 - Collector-to-Storage: This mode activates when the temperature at the top of the collector is 10°F higher than the temperature in storage.

Mode 2 - Storage-to-Space Heating: This mode activates when there is a demand for space heating and the storage temperature is higher than 85°F.

Mode 3 - Storage-to-DHW Tank: This mode is active at all times with water continuously circulating between the DHW preheat tank and the storage tank.

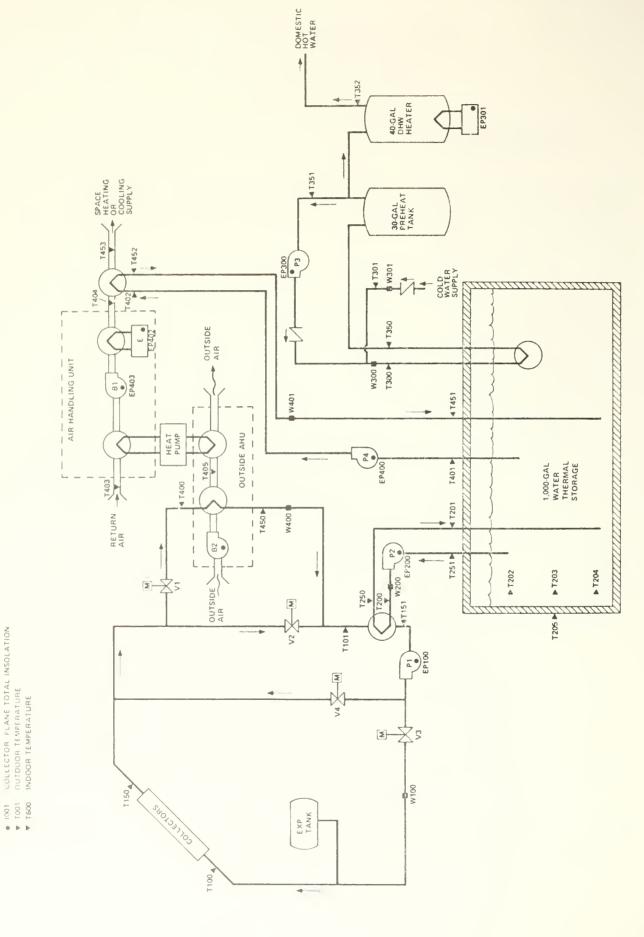


Figure 1. HOMES BY MARILYNN SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM SCHEMATIC

Mode 4 - Collector-to-Storage and Heat Pump Assist: This mode activates when the conditions for mode 1 are satisfied, there is a demand for heat pump assistance for space heating, and the temperature of storage is higher than 135°F. During this mode, the outside air that is transferred across the heat pump coil is preheated.

Mode 5 - Storage-to-Preheat Assist: This mode activates when there is no flow through the collector, the temperature of storage is higher than 135°F, and a demand for heat pump assistance for space heating exists. The collector loop heat exchanger obtains energy from storage to preheat the outside air that is transferred across the heat pump coil.

II. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

INTRODUCTION

The site was occupied in April, except for the period from April 14 to April 21. The solar energy system operated continuously during the month. Solar energy satisfied 70 percent of the DHW requirements and 53 percent of the space heating requirements. The solar energy system provided an electrical energy savings of 0.33 million Btu. Space heating was not required after April 16. The auxiliary heating element in the DHW loop burned out on April 20; therefore, the solar energy system provided DHW heating for the rest of the month.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

During the month, total incident solar energy on the collector array was 16.5 million Btu for a daily average of 1777 Btu per square foot. This was below the estimated average daily solar radiation for this geographical area during April of 2003 Btu per square foot for a south-facing plane with a tilt of 55 degrees to the horizontal. The average ambient temperature during April

was 53°F as compared with the long-term average for April of 56°F. The number of heating degree-days for the month (based on a 65°F reference) was 360, as compared with the long-term average of 282. The number of cooling degree-days was 9, as compared with the average of 6. The ambient temperature sensor (T001) provided erroneous readouts intermittently during the month. The affect on the average temperature reading above is not able to be determined; however, another solar installation in the Albuquerque area measured an average ambient temperature of 57°F.

THERMAL PERFORMANCE

<u>Collector</u> - The total incident solar radiation on the collector array for the month of April was 16.5 million Btu. During the period the collector loop was operating, the total insolation amounted to 11.4 million Btu. The total collected solar energy for the month of April was 3.7 million Btu, resulting in a collector array efficiency of 23 percent, based on total incident insolation. Solar energy delivered from the collector array to storage was 4.1 million Btu.

The apparent 0.4 million Btu gain in solar energy delivered to storage over the amount collected is an obvious impossibility. The flow rates measured by sensors W100 and W200 should remain constant throughout a period of continuous collection, but the rates varied by as much as 15 percent throughout the month. The source of this variation has not been determined. However, potential sources are: an erroneous measurement capability through the flow sensors, actual flow variance caused by the collector pump, and/or inconsistent operation of values V1 and V2. On April 20 a much higher rate variation began to occur through W100. As much as a 50 to 60 percent difference occurred by the end of the month. Whether the condition is the result of a new failure or degradation of the earlier problem has not been determined. An investigation is continuing in order to locate and correct the cause of the collector-to-storage imbalance.

There was 0.54 million Btu of operating energy required by the collector loop during April.

Storage - Solar energy delivered to storage was 4.1 million Btu. There were 1.7 million Btu delivered from storage to the DHW and space heating subsystems. Energy loss from storage was 2.2 million Btu. This loss represented 54 percent of the energy delivered to storage. The storage efficiency was 46 percent: This is calculated as the ratio of the sum of the energy removed from storage and the change in stored energy, to the energy delivered to storage. The average storage temperature for the month was 135°F.

<u>DHW Load</u> - The DHW subsystem consumed 0.80 million Btu of solar energy and 0.58 million Btu of auxiliary electrical energy to satisfy a hot water load of 0.99 million Btu. The solar fraction of this load was 70 percent. Losses from the DHW subsystem were 0.40 million Btu. The DHW subsystem consumed a total of 0.23 million Btu of operating energy, resulting in an electrical energy savings of 0.48 million Btu. A daily average of 63 gallons of DHW was consumed at an average temperature of 133°F delivered from the tank. There was no hot water required during the homeowners absence between April 14 and April 21. On April 20 the heating element in the hot water tank burned out. All hot water used for the rest of the month was heated by solar energy.

Space Heating Load - The space heating requirement for April was 1.6 million Btu, all of which occurred prior to April 16. The solar energy system provided 0.88 million Btu or 53 percent of this requirement. The remaining load of 0.77 million Btu was satisfied by an auxiliary electrical heat pump and an electrical heating element at an electrical consumption of 0.29 million Btu. The space heating subsystem consumed an additional 0.22 million Btu of operating energy. A net electrical energy savings of 0.40 million Btu was obtained by the solar portion of the space heating subsystem.

OBSERVATIONS

The space heating subsystem is designed to utilize solar energy as long as the storage temperature is higher than 85°F. Measurements of storage indicate that the use of solar energy for space heating terminates when the storage temperature decreases to 105°F. The continuous cycling DHW preheat loop continues to extract energy from storage as long as there is a demand in the DHW preheat tank. Storage must be reheated in order to replace the storage losses and the energy used by the DHW preheat before space heating by the solar energy system can be accomplished.

In order to heat the house, mode 4 and mode 5 require the use of the heat pump and a storage temperature of at least 135°F. The heat pump is only used to heat the house upon a second-stage thermostat heating requirement (house temperature is "n" degrees less than the thermostat setting). The only time that these criteria can be met is when mode 2 is not functioning. Since the valves and flow rate in the collector loop are potential sources of the imbalance in energy calculations, elimination of the heat pump assist functions may be worth considering.

ENERGY SAVINGS

The solar energy system provided a net electrical energy savings of 0.33 million Btu. The DHW subsystem provided an electrical energy savings of 0.48 million Btu and the space heating subsystem provided an electrical energy savings of 0.40 million Btu. The collection and storage subsystem incurred an electrical energy expense of 0.55 million Btu.

III. ACTION STATUS

Varying flow rates through the collector flow rate sensor (W100) are affecting the energy collection calculation. An investigation is continuing to determine whether the measurement sensor or an erratic flow is the cause.

The temperature sensor that measures the inside ambient temperature was insulated on April 7 by the grantee to eliminate the affect of heat from the solar energy equipment room.

Boeing is planning to replace the temperature sensor (T1001) that measures the outside ambient temperature.

The grantee is planning to replace the DHW heating element in May.

The grantee is evaluating whether the deactivation of the solar portion of the space heating subsystem is acceptable at a 105°F storage temperature or should it be corrected to operate in the 85°F design level.

PROGRAM DEMONSTRATION AND COOLING ATING hE, OLAR

MCNTHLY REPORT SITE SUMMARY

MARILYN APRIL, 197 ₩ 0 0 HCMES F ... RT HO DO SIR

SGLAR/1008-79

PUMP IS ASSISTED BY IS USED IN ASSISTING HOT WATER LOAD IS RE-SITE/SYSTEM DESCRIPTION:
HOMES BY MARILYN IS A SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING. THE HEAT
SOLAR ENERGY DURING THE HEATING CYCLE. NO SOLAR ENERGY
THE COOLING CYCLE OF THE HEAT PUMP. HOWEVER, A DOMESTIC
QUIRED YEAR-ROUND.

AVERAGE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE AVERAGE BUILDING TEMPERATURE ECSS SOLAR CONVERSION EFFICIENCY ECSS OPERATING ENERGY TOTAL SYSTEM OPERATING ENERGY TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMED ENERGY ENERGY SOLAR < LL DAT S COLLECTED Ш I N SШ ID RAN GENE

MILLION BTU BTU/SQ.FT. MILLION BTU BTU/SQ.FT. DEGREES F

B T U B T U B T U

N N N

MILLIO WILLIO MILLIO

BTU

A TOTAL MILLION MILLION MILLION MILLION MILLION MILLION MILLION MILLION HEATING
1.649
0.875
0.875
0.204
0.397
0.397 Ñ HOT LOAD SOLAR FRACTICN SOLAR ENERGY USED OPERATING ENERGY AUX. THERMAL ENERGY AUX. ELECTRIC FUEL AUX. FOSSIL FUEL FOSSIL SAVINGS SUMMARY STEM SUBSY

01888 0100 0100 0100 0100 0100

UNAVAILABLE DATA NULL CATA S NOT APPLICABLE ACTOR RFORMANCE F ENCTES CENCTES NOTES PE Σ *8 .A .A ST SX

, 1978, GUIDE TO THE MONTHLY PERFORMANCE REPORT NATIONAL SOLAR CATA FREGRAM, FEBRUARY 28 ER S THE SIL >0 W EFERENCE:

DATA

0004-78/18

DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM AND COCLING HEATING OLAR

Y REPORT SUMMARY **T**u MONT

MARILYN AFRIL,1979 SITE: HCMES BY REPORT PERIOD:

SOLAR/1008-79/04

PUMP IS ASSISTED BY IS USED IN ASSISTING HOT WATER LOAD IS RE-TE/SYSTEM DESCRIPTION:
HOMES BY MARILYN IS A SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING. THE FEAT
SOLAR ENERGY DURING THE HEATING CYCLE. NO SOLAR ENERGY
THE COCLING CYCLE OF THE HEAT PUMP. HOWEVER, A DOMESTIC
QUIRED YEAR—RCUND. S

β ENERGY ENER OL AR DATA: S ш ED HZ ECT GENERAL S INCIDE COLL

GIGA JOULES KJ/SQ.M. GIGA JOULES KJ/SQ.M. DEGREES C

17. 60.5343 13.6.933 13.6.566 11.2 10.0.1 10.0.574 10.0.574 10.0.574 10.0.574

JOULES JOULES JOULES

GIGA GIGA GIGA

AVERAGE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE AVERAGE BUILDING TEMPERATURE ECSS SOLAR CONVERSION EFFICIENCY ECSS CPERATING ENERGY TOTAL SYSTEM CPERATING ENERGY TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMED

Š • 4 HGT LOAD SOLAR FRACTION SOLAR ENERGY USED OPERATING ENERGY AUX. THERMAL ENG AUX. ELECTRIC FUEL AUX. FCSSIL FUEL ELECTRICAL SAVINGS FOSSIL SAVINGS L ORMANCE SUMMARY Щ PERI X W SUBSYST Σ Ш STE

JOULES JOULES JOULES JOULES JOULES JOULES

M TOTAL GIGA JOULE PERCENT GIGA JOULE GIGA JOULE GIGA JOULE GIGA JOULE GIGA JOULE

GATA UNAVAILABLE DAT, NULL DATA ES NOT APPLICABL 07.0 ACT DENOTES DENCTES A. DENOTE

RY 28 ∞ SER'S GUIDE TO THE MONTHLY PERFORMANCE RI F THE NATIONAL SOLAR DATA PROGRAM,FEBRUAR OLAR/0004-78/18 200 FERENCE R

۷

CAT

ш

Ш

* @ Z

SCLAR HEATING AND CCCLING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

MONTHLY REPORT ENERGY COLLECTION AND STORAGE SUBSYSTEM (ECSS)

EFFICIENCY	00000000000000000000000000000000000000		0.102	
ECSS ENERGY REJECTED MILLION	ZOF 4UUJHUAWJH	Z	• 1	
OPERATING ENERGY MILLION BTU	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	.54	0.018	010
AUX THERMAL TO ECSS MILLION BTU	MLW>OH 40Z	4 Z	•	
ERG TO ADS LIO	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	1.679	0.056	
AMBIENT TEMP DEG-F			53	
NCIDENT SCLAR ENERGY FILLION	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	16.525	0.551	
DAY OF MONTH	WNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN	SUM	AVG	

* DENOTES UNAVAILABLE DATA. DENOTES NULL DATA. N.A. DENOTES NOT APPLICABLE GATA.

MONTHLY REPORT COLLECTOR ARRAY PERFORMANCE SOLAR/1008-79/04

MARILYN	APRIL, 1979
HOMES BY	PERIOD:
	REPORT

COLLECTOR ARRAY EFFICIENCY	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
DAYTIME AMBIENT TEMP DEG F	4440000000000000000000000000000000000
COLLECTED SOLAR ENERGY MILLION BTU	00.1180 00.1280 00.1280 00.1281 00.128
OPERATIONAL INCIDENT ENERGY MILLION BTU	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
INCIDENT SCLAR SCLAR ENERGY MILLICN BTU	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
MON H	1100

* DENOTES UNAVAILABLE DATA. DENOTES NULL CATA. N.A. DENOTES NOT APPLICABLE DATA.

SOLAR HEATING AND COCLING DEMCNSTRATION PROGRAM

MONTHLY REPORT STORAGE PERFORMANCE

_	STORAGE	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 • 460
	STORAGE AVERAGE TEMP DEG F	10004444000-04440000000444000001111	135
	CHANGE IN STORED ENERGY MILLION BTU	000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.007
	ENERGY I FROM STORAGE MILLION BTU		0.056
	ENERGY TO STORAGE MILLIGN BTU	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0.137
	W W W W W W W W W W		AVG

* DENOTES UNAVAILABLE DATA. a Denotes null data. N.A. Denotes not applicable data.

MCNTHLY REPORT HOT NATER SUBSYSTEM

SOLAR/1008-79/04

	626
LYN	L, 19
MARILYN	APRI
BY	: 00
HOMES BY	
SITE:	REPORT

HOT WATER USED	1	1893	
HOT WAT TEMP		 - 	
SUP WAT TEMP	$\begin{bmatrix} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	1 1 5	W
FOSSIL ENERGY SAVINGS MILLION BTU	 	4 4	• i m i
ELECT ENERGY SAVINGS MILLION BTU		• 47	
AUX FOSSIL FUEL MILLION BTU	MLBACHLDA HOZI	4 4	0306
AUX ELECT FUEL MILLION BTU	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 • 583	• 0
THERMAL USED NICLION	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 • 583	0 0
OPER ENERGY MILLICN BTU		220	• 0
SOLAR ENERGY USED MILLICN BIL	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.804	
LOADO C P C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	111111111111111111111111111111111111	1 1 0	
MATER LDAD MILLION BTU	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.989	• 0
DAY DOM NON		SUM 	

* DENOTES UNAVAILABLE DATA. D DENGTES NULL CATA. N.A. DENOTES NOT APPLICABLE CATA.

MARILYN APRIL, 1979

SITE: HOMES BY REPORT PERIOD:

SOLAR/1008-79/04

			53	N113
		1		N4 06
FOSSIL ENERGY SAVINGS MILLION BTU	 	Z	Zİ	Q417
ELECT ENERGY SAVINGS MILLION BTU	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	.39	0.013	0415
AUX FCSSIL FUEL MILLION BTU	ZOF 4007mCQDA 40Z	* Z Z	4	0410
AUX ELECT FUEL MILLICN BTU	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	• 29	0.010	-
AUX THERMAL USED MILLICN BTU	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	20	000	0401
OPER ENERGY MILLICN BTU	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	•21	0.007	0403
SOLAR ENERGY USED MILLION BTU	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	.87	• j	00400
SCLAR FR.CF LCAD PCT	M		53	N400
SPACE FEATING LCAD MILLION BTU	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	64	05	0402
MOAY NON NON	MNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN	SUM	> i	NB S

* DENCTES UNAVAILABLE DATA. a denctes null cata. N.A. denotes not applicable data.

SOLAR REATING AND COOLING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

MONTHLY REPORT ENVIRCHMENTAL SUMMARY

	WIND SPEED M.P.H.			• •	Z 1 1 4
•	WIND DIRECTION DEGREES	SOF 4GGJHO4BJM		7	
	RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT			\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
	DAYTIME DAYTIME AMBIENT TEMP DEG F	444000004WW00008888877777777777777777777		99	
1579	AMBIENT TEMPERATURE DEG F	$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $		(") (") (")	N1113
	DIFFUSE INSOLATION BTL/SQ.FT	ZOF 4GGJMAGJM	• 4 • Z	4 · Z	
RIOD: APRIL	TOTAL INSOLATION BTU/SQ.FT	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0$	53307	1777	0001
KEPUKI PE	DAY DAY MGNTH		SUM	AVG	OI S BN

* DENDTES UNAVAILABLE CATA. D DENDTES NULL DATA. N.A. DENCTES NOT APPLICABLE DATA.





